

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.9330, 11.2750, 21.4430)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.9330, 11.2750, 21.4430)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(89.9330, 11.2750,
21.4430)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	724972
RGB	114, 73, 114
RGB Percent	45%, 29%, 45%
CMY	0.5528, 0.7138, 0.5529
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.00, 0.55
HSL	300°, 22%, 37%
HSV	300°, 36%, 45%
XYZ	12.3624, 9.5573, 17.1138
YIQ	89.9330, 11.2750, 21.4430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

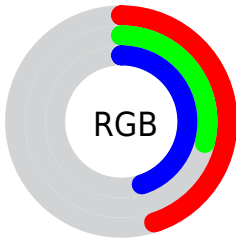
Format	Color
R_{YB}	114, 73, 114
Decimal	7489906
CIE Lab	37.04, 24.73, -16.49
CIE LCh	37, 29.725, 326.300
Yxy	9.5573, 0.3167, 0.2448
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285679986 (0xFF724972)
YUV	89.9330, 11.8650, 21.1068
Hunter-Lab	30.9149, 17.2781, -11.1811

Details

The YIQ color **89.9330, 11.2750, 21.4430** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **97.0670, -11.2750, -21.4430**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.4710, 12.6960, 23.2240**, and **42.8080, 10.1290, 20.1850** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.4760, 14.3000, 27.1960**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.3900, 8.2500, 15.6900**.

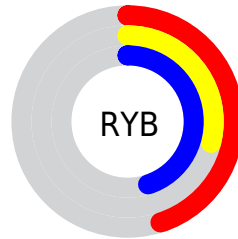
Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (29%)

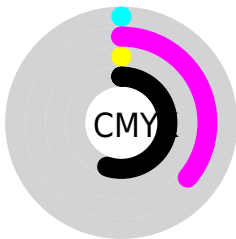
Blue (45%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (29%)

Blue (45%)

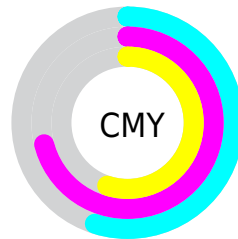


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (71%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.9330, 11.2750, 21.4430 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YIQ color 89.9330, 11.2750, 21.4430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

89.9330, 11.2750,
21.4430

89.9330, 11.2750,
21.4430

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

66.1070, 10.7250,
20.3970

140.4710, 12.6960,
23.2240

42.8080, 10.1290,
20.1850

166.8840, 12.9710,
23.7470

20.5090, 9.5330,
19.9730

194.2970, 13.2460,
24.2700

7.7050, 2.7490,
10.7570

222.7100, 13.5210,
24.7930

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

240.9120, 6.6000,
12.5520

89.9330, 11.2750,
21.4430

89.9330, 11.2750,
21.4430

83.4760, 14.3000,
27.1960

96.3900, 8.2500,
15.6900

76.4320, 17.6000,
33.4720

103.4340, 4.9500,
9.4140

69.9750, 20.6250,
39.2250

109.8910, 1.9250,
3.6610

62.9310, 23.9250,
45.5010

116.9350, -1.3750,
-2.6150

56.4740, 26.9500,
51.2540

123.3920, -4.4000,
-8.3680

50.0170, 29.9750,
57.0070


129.8490, -7.4250,
-14.1210

47.0820, 31.3500,
59.6220

136.8930,
-10.7250, -20.3970

143.3500,

-13.7500, -26.1500

 150.3940,
-17.0500, -32.4260

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



88.0700, -14.2160, 15.3520



89.9330, 11.2750, 21.4430



88.5730, 29.8440, 20.8200

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



89.9330, 11.2750, 21.4430



85.3230, 26.4110, -10.5890



70.4250, -61.8930, -18.1890

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



89.9330, 11.2750, 21.4430



97.0670, -11.2750, -21.4430

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



67.5750, -53.8680, -25.9640



89.9330, 11.2750, 21.4430



82.8260, 8.5770, -17.7830

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



89.9330, 11.2750, 21.4430



86.5620, 36.4040, 1.0440



79.0280, -15.5390, -21.2590



70.7160, -66.8460, -11.0220

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



89.9330, 11.2750, 21.4430



88.2330, 36.4930, 15.9570



79.0280, -15.5390, -21.2590



69.5130, -59.3250, -20.6770

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



89.9330, 11.2750, 21.4430



138.6080, 4.4000, 8.3680



77.6740, -13.1610, 12.7510



68.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



89.9330, 11.2750, 21.4430



110.4320, 17.6000, 33.4720



87.6530, 17.6950, 15.2230



52.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



49.5600, 33.0000, 62.7600



102.0110, 67.9250, 129.1810

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



89.9330, 11.2750, 21.4430



110.4320, 17.6000, 33.4720



99.4610, -18.0160, -14.9120



52.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



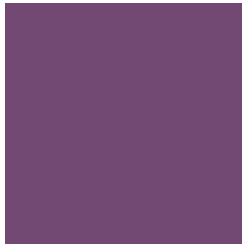
49.5600, 33.0000, 62.7600



102.0110, 67.9250, 129.1810

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.9330, 11.2750, 21.4430 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

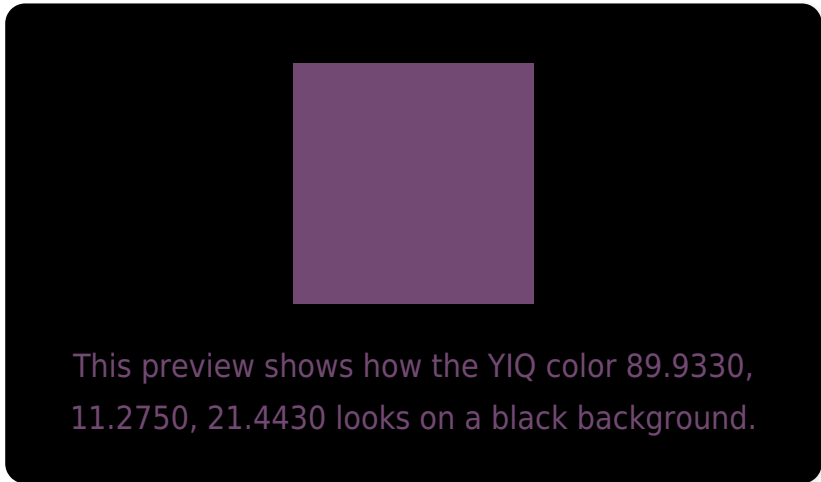
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

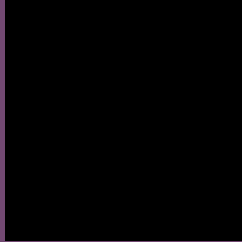
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 89.9330, 11.2750, 21.4430

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.9330, 11.2750, 21.4430.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.9330, 11.2750,

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

89.9330, 11.2750, 21.4430

Protanopia

87.3420, -18.1580, 9.6980

Deuteranopia

88.0670, -10.1340, 7.4500



Tritanopia

88.9530, 16.5500, 8.4380

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.9330, 11.2750, 21.4430

Protanomaly

88.1370, -7.1550, 14.0370

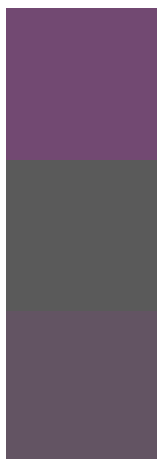
Deuteranomaly

88.5350, -2.5240, 12.7080

Tritanomaly

89.3320, 14.1650, 13.1170

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.9330, 11.2750, 21.4430

Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

90.1950, 4.1250, 7.8450

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.9330, 11.2750, 21.4430 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(114, 73, 114)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(114, 73, 114)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(114, 73, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(114, 73, 114) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.9330, 11.2750, 21.4430 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(114, 73, 114) }
```


If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(114, 73, 114) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(114, 73, 114)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(114, 73, 114); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 73, 114);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 73,  
114) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.9330, 11.2750, 21.4430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(114, 73, 114) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(114, 73,  
114) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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